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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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A NATION IN MOURNING.

reverently over the bier of James Concord and who solemnly testified that Abram Garfield bowed down with sthe peace in firing upon the handful of profound grief and unutterable sor-inlitis at Concord bridge. Solomon, crom-per of Abram Garfield and great grandfather row. In every hamlet from Maine to our late lamented president, was a sol-Oregon, from the great lakes to the lier in the army of the Revolution, and at ing. Every household in America and there proceeded to carve out a home feels in his untimely death a personal in the wilderness. Here in December,

the qualities that make men respect on his own resources. His father ed, admired and beloved, he had enshrined himself in the hearts of his neighbors. The father of the president countrymen, regardless of section, thad all the hereditary traits of the Garparty or creed. Brave, generous and and sinewy with the Saxon blue eye and just, he was a typical man of the light hair, he was also the possessor of a people whose confidence and affection he enjoyed.

Self-made and self-educated he imarried Eliza Ballou, a descendant of rose from poverty and drudgery to that famous Hugenot family, a race of the highest station in public life, al- preachers whose fervid elequence ways remaining fully in sympathy with and unaffected pie y have left

example of Christian fortitude during the martyrdom of his last illness which stands without a parallel in history.

Stricken down by the assassin's hand in the prime of his manhood, in his name will be embalmed in the memory of future generations with those of Washington and Lincoln. In this sed hour of the nation's bereavement it is impossible to express the true measure of his worth. He was one of nature's noblemen. Take him for all in all, we shall ne'er look upon his like again.

Ben Hill thinks that the New York democracy should harmonize differences by throwing overboard both Tammany and Irving hall. He says with proper union of forces the New York democracy might have been the deciding political force in the last campaign. Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these, it might

THERE is less political excitement There is less political excitement through her gentle guidance entered Genthis year than is usual even in "off" ga eximary, carpentering in vacations and later teathing school. After three years. Elections will be held in tenthy the years of alternate work and study, young states, and only six of these will elect Garfield entered Hiram cellege, a Campbellite institution, where he fell under the influence of one of the teachers, Miss Aldone much to divert attention from politics, and in Ohio alone is there while had been hitherto untrodulen. In much activity noted. Thirty-five speakers are stumping the state, including Gov. Poster Sanator Sherman. cluding Gov. Foster, Senator Sherman, ex-President Hayes and Register of the Treasury Bruce.

THE victory of Mr. Lorellard's horse Iroquois in winning the St. Leger proves greater than would appear at first glance. Only nine horses since the foundation of the stake, in 1776 have been successful in carrying off both the Derby and the St. Leger. All doubts of the magnificent thoroughbred's ability have been set at rest by this second performance, which stamps him as the best three year old in all England.

THE corn crop is not the only crop read in the senate Garfield sprang to his reported short. Reports received at feet and amid tunultous applause moved that twenty thousand troops and three that twenty thousand troops and three that twenty thousand troops and three that twenty thousand troops are three without the agricultural department in Wash-smillions of money he at ence yound as the the agricultural department in Washington give a by no means flattering prospect for the cotton crop. Taking 100 as the average crop, the condition has fallen off during August 16 per cent., which is 19 per cent, below the condition at the same time last year. Lafter the battle of Bull Run he accepted to also shows a very material ment, which he proceeded to organize and decline, while corn is reported at 31 drill. For three months drilling was couper cent. below the condition a year system of the condition and the condition and the condition and the condition and the condition are disciplined regiment could be found in

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

Services of James A. Garfield.

THE WEEKLY BEE, published ev. His Boyhood, Youth and Maturer Years.

> The Inauguration and Last vance Iliness.

Has Been Offered On the Altar of His Country

twentieth president of the United States, one of those examples to which Ameri ans will point with pride. His ancestor OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs came from England, near the border of ine of Garfields emigrated to this country n 1536 and settle I in Watertown, Massa-Edwin Davis, Manager of City chusetts, where five of his descendants ow lie buried. History records that the Garfields were noted for their energy and terline interrity: possessine especially se qualities of character called pluck A nation of fifty million souls stands farmers who withstood the British fire a the close of the war removed to the town of Worcester, Otsego county, New York, 799, was born Abram Garfield, the father of the president. Abram Garfield, like A manly man, endowed with all his distinguished son, was early east up temper wonderfully sweet and hearty, a trong mind, and a will which was wells adapted to battle with adversity and contact the the hard fought battle of Chlcamauga Self-made and self-educated he puer circumstances. Early in life he mark on the his

the toiling masses.

A sterling patriot he sprang to the first the rich inheritance of a keen appetite for defense of the nation in the time of learning, a brilliant imaginative power learning, a brilliant imaginative power and splendid nervous forces. To his her greatest peril; a broad minded mother's family more even than to his father's, President Garfield owes those statesman, he never lost sight of the traits of character which contributed so largely to his future eminence and success. whole country in framing her laws; a Jargely to his future eminence and success. Jargely to his future eminence and success and success and success and su self a modest cabin, miles away fro any other dwelling. In this rude cottag with chinks plastered with mud, Preside ber, 1831. He was the youngest of four children, one a boy, the others girls. Be-fore the younger Garfield was two years old his father died and the young widow was left alone to bear the burden of near-ing the family. It was autumn, and win-ter was approaching. They was not was approaching. They were not y poor, but in debt. The heroic ails to fence in her homestead, and selling fifty acres to meet their most pressi wants, retained thirty acres for farmi purposes. When spring came the older so Phomas, then ten years old, hired a ho and plowed, while the mother assisted in the duties on the farm. The indomitable nergy of the heroic mother conquered and though the odds against which sh fought were heavy she bravely surmounted fought were heavy she bravely surmounted them. To the unyielding pluck and pa-tient courage of his mother, General Garfield owe the best lessons of his life, Mrs. Garfield gave the ground for the first school house in the settlement,

the first school house in the settlement, where James was sent, at the age of three. He was a troublesome boy, restless and neglectful of rules, but bright and studious. It is remembered that he gain d a prize for reading in the first term. He attended the log school until he was twelve years old, when he began carpentering, which he followed for two winters, occopying the summers in farming. Later he worked for a black salter at Cleveland, obtaining fourteen dollars a month wages until be fourteen dollars a month wages, until be coming possessed with a desire for a sailor' coming possessed with a desire for a sainer a life he endeavored to secure employment on the lakes. Failing in this, he hired himself to a cousin, who owned a boat on the canal, and drove the mule for three months. Strangely saved from drowning in a canal lock, and feeling that he was destined for something better than a boat man's life, he r-turned to his mother an through her gentle guidance entered Ge wards his collegiste expenses. At Wil iams young Garfield was noted for large general capacity and sterling com-mon sense. He graduated in 1856 with igh honors, returned home, married Lu-retia Rudolph, with whom he had become acquainted at Guega seminary, and was once made a professor at Hiram colleg and subsequently president. In 185 when scarcely twenty-eight year, of age Garfield was elected by the strong anti-slavery people of Portage and Sum mit counties to represent them in the state senate. Up to 1856 he had taken no in terest in public affairs, but the Kansa Nebraska bill roused all his latent ene

nuota of the state ARMY LIFE. The trump that waked the north rou Ohio from its very depths. Resigning his presidency of Hiram college, and taking with him a hundred students, Garfield went

gies. The speeches which he made in the campaign were largely responsible for his selection, by the people, to the legislature, where he at once took high rank as a man unusually well informed and powerful in debate. But his service to his state in

egislative halls was cut suddenly short by he fiving upon Fort Sumpter. When the reclamation of President Lincoln, call-

Ohio. The regiment was a re-mar-able one; graduates and un-dergraduates, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, carpenters, blacksmiths and Sketch of the Life and Public While engaged in his work of disciplining his troops, Col. Garfield received orders from Gen. Buell to report with his regi-ment at Louisville. Kentucky was then not out of the Union, but its disloyalty was well known. Its eastern frontier was invaded by General Humphrey Marshall, who with 5 000 men had for the ho with 5,000 men had fortified the up the country to secession. It was feared that Marshall was rapidly gather ing an army large enough to hang on Buell's flank and prevent his advance into Tennessee, and unless his dangerous advance was checked, Kenhis dangerous advance was checket, Ken-tucky was lost to the Union. Arriving in Louisville on December 19th Colonel Gar-field at once sought Buell's headquarters. He found a cold, silent, austere man, who asked a few direct questions, revealed nothing, and eyed the new-comer with a curious searching expression, as though trying to look into the untried colonel, and stivine whether he would succeed or fail. Taking a map, General Buell pointed out the position of Marshall's forces in east-orn Kentucky, marked the locations in which the Union troops in that district were posted, explained the nature of the country and its supplies, and then dis-missed his visitor with this remark; "If The life of James Abram Garfield, command of the sub-division eastern Kentucsy what would you do Come here to-morrow morning at nine clock and tell me." Colonel Garfield reto his hotel, procured a map of Centucky, the last census report, paper sen, and ink, and sat down to his task e studied the roads, resources, and po ation of every county in eastern Ken-leky. At daylight he was still at work, ut at nine o'clock he was at General well's headquarters with a sketch of his Having read the paper carefully, Buel

ade it the basis of an immediate order lacing Garfield in command of a brigad dion of cavalry, ordering him to Easter entucky to expel Marshall's force in hi The result of this appoint that the battle of Middle Cree was won, the first federal victory gained and the confederates were driven out o that part of Kentucky; and this by me inferior in numbers to their own, and wh had never been under fire before. Fo this service he was made brigadier-genera of volunteers. He took an importan-part in the battle of Shiloh, and after other valuable services he was ordered to join General Rosecrans at Murfreesbor-ough. In a recent letter Rosecrans says "When Garfield arrived, I must confess I had a prejudice against him, as I under stood he was a preacher who had cone into estood he was a preacher who had cone into politics, and a man of that cast I was naturally opposed to." But he adds, "I found him to be a competent and efficient officer, an earnest and devoted patriot, and a nan of the highest honor." He was made chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland, and immediately he began to organize a "Bureau of military information," by which he rendered essential service to the government and the army. General Gariicld's next service was in where he was chief of staff to General Rosecrans. Here he performed the danesand men. The commanding general in this report of the battle said, "To Briga-

he respect and obedience of his command and the confidence of his superiors. Presi-lent Lincoln declared that the battle of Sandy Creek was the neatest job don thus far in the war. General Rosecran never tired pf praising his clear head an soldierly qualities. These characteristic ne was about to require in another field o action for while still engaged in his mili tary duties the telegraph flashed to hin the news that he had been elected to con gress from the Nineteenth district of Ohio that famous hot bed of abolitionism for

so many years ably represented by Joshu R. Giddings. IN CONGRESS The election of General Garfield to th use of representatives was unlooked for and unsought on his part. It was eviden that the war was to be a long and desper ned seriously whether honor and duty did not require him to remain army. For some months after his election he was undecided as to the course which luty required him to pursue. He was

undecided when, as the bearedispatches from Rosecran's to Lincoln, he was sent to Washington Arriving at the national capital he stated the case to Mr. Lincoln, and left is o his decision. It was given in emphati terms, "The republican majority in congress is small, and it is often doubtfu whether we can carry whether we can carry the necessary war neasures; we are greatly lacking in men of military experience in the house tregulate legislation about the army. It

regulate legislation about the army. It is your duty to enter congress."

Accepting the duty, on December 4, 1863, General Garfield resigned his rank as major-general, and the next day took his seat in the house of representatives as the youngest member in the body. He was at once assigned to the committee on military affairs, the groun important committee in conthe most important committee in congress. Throughout the great war legislation this momentous period Gen, Garfield's pice was heard upon every important estion. His eloquence in the committee on and on the floor of the house carried from and on the floor of the house called a combination was effected which is the first draft bill through congress after a combination was effected which is the first draft bill through congress after a combination was effected which is that draft had 276 votes in the field and it had been lost by a two-third majority, that the field had 479 against Grant. The first quantity came and on every other question involving actual mowledge of military affairs his voice and nowledge of military affairs his voice and motion was lost. Evening overment, and winning him the arm of the revery seat in the immense overment, and winning him the admira filled. It was known that the nand respect of his collections. tion and respect of his colleagues. Men, would be nominated, and not a place was of brains in both houses soon discovered tracant when President Hoar's gavel fell. that a strong intellectual force was among The roll of states was called for nominathem which was destined to leave its mark tions. Joy, of Michigan, nominated areas the bit was destined to leave its mark tions. upon the history of the country. In the habeas corpus case of Muligan, Horsey and Bowles, three citizens of Indiana sen-tenced to life imprisonment by a military commission for encouraging desertion, Gen. Garfield was one of the i. Garfield was one of the usel for the defense, associated with heminent jurists as Hon, J. S. Black David Dudley Field. This was his t case before the supreme court, but he ke for two hours, and, in the judgment the most eminent legal authorities, de a masterly and conclusive argument. The prisoners were released, and General Carfield at once obtained a high standing Garfield at once obtained a high standing in the supreme court, which he ever afterward maintained. When the war was over, Garfield requested to be dropped from the military committee and placed where he could study finance. With prophetic instinct he realized that the currency and the national debt were to be the great questions of the future, and desired to master the subject. His subsequent speeches on the public debt and specie payments were declared by Sccretary Chase to indicate a depth of knowledge on the subject of finance rare in congressthe subject of finance rare in congress
Later he bestowed much time upor
questi n of the tariff. In Augus the question of the tariff. In August 1866 a strong effort was made to wrench from him the renomination to congress on the grounds that he did not favor as high a tariff as was demanded by the iron interests of his section. He was, however, remominated, and elected by an overwhelming majority. Early in 1867 General Gardield, by the advice of his physician, made a trip t : Europe. On his return in the fall he found that the republicans of Ohio had adopted a platform looking to the payment of the government bonds in greenbacks. His friends in Ohio proposed to the thirty-fourth ballot was the beginning of the end, and was marked by intense excitement, growing out of Wisconsin's 16 votes for Garfield. In the thirty-fifth ballot, amid a deafening shout, 27 Indianians cast their votes for Garfield, followed by if from Maryland and 16 from Wisconsin. It was evident that the Blaine movement had broken up and that the tide was setting in in favor of the dark horse from Ohio. Amid the most intense excitement the call for the thirty-sixth ballot proceed-

give him a public reception before his re-turn to Washington, and urged him to say nothing on the subject of finance, repre-senting that the state was swept into the enback torrent, and that an indiscre ord might cost him the nomination rom the outset General Garfield, both i congress and on the stump, had been a con-cistent advocate of "Honest Money." He was not to belie his record on the present wion. Although he could no in Ohio sgain before the nom ing convention, he attende reception, and when called upo attended or a speech with a moral courage rare in ced among candidates, he made a speech for honest money in the very teeth of the grailed into line. Wisconsin was called platform, declaring "Much as I value and cast her eighteen votes for James A. your opinions, I he denounce this theory granted. There was a moment's hush, that has worked its way into the state as The nomination had been made. There dishonest, unwise and unpatriotic. If were offered a nomination and election fo ny natural life from this district upon this statform I should spurn it." He should afterwards was renominated by acclama-tion, and, although his firm stand for an honest payment of the nation's obligations was always afterwards maintained, he his district on these questions and was re-elected by overwhelming majo-ities. In 1871 General Garfield was made chairman of the committee on appropria-tions, which important position he held for four years. His speech on Public Ex-penditures delivered on the 23d of Janu

ary 1872, was in some respects the mos remarkable for the fulfillment of its pre remarkable for the fulfilment of its pre-dictions which ever proceeded from a na-tional legislator. Passing over the period of the Credit Mobelier investigation from which General Garfield came out like rold tried in the furnace, we approach the closing period of General Garfield's legisative life. The debate on amnesty in 1875 called forth some of the most powerful speeches which he ever delivered in con-gress. His reglies to Hill and Lamar covered the whole ground of the history of party connection with rebellion and party responsibility for its fall. In the latter speech General Garfield made that britliant and memorable defense of the repub-lican party which will be classic in the annals of our political history. The try-ing times of the electoral commission and disputed election were followed by Air. Hayes' policy of conciliation, which was met by a strenuous opposition from a large majority of the republican party. Mr. Blains had been elected to the senate, and on General Garfield now devolved the leadership of the house. No one who with nessed the eagerness with which General Classifiate solutions. Garfield took up the gage of battle on every important question of public policy, and the ability with which he detended the resumption act and the election laws, ever doubted the wisdom of the choice. Less dashing than Blaine, his judicial mind and tremendous force

nade him even a more dangerous opponen in debate. In January, 1880, General Garfield was elected to the United States enate from Ohio as the successor of Allen Thurman.

The national convention of the republicational committee to whom had been as can party was held in Chicago, on the signed the work of decorating the city 22d of June, 1880, and General Garfield had spared neither time nor expense. Seat attended it as leader of the Ohio delega-tion, which was pledged to support S-cretarn John Sherman for the presidency. The body was probably the grandest Where he was chief of staff to General The body was probably the grandest rying out of the inaugural program, but Rosecrans. Here he performed the dan taggregation of republicans ever seen at a state on the weather moderated, the clouds gerous and venturesome service of carry-fine rathering. Among the 758 delegates broke and the sun came out as if to give ing to General Thomas the message that case held in the Exposition building were countenance to the beginning of an administrated the day by announcing the advances the leaders of the party from every state distration which was shortly to have such a of Longstreet with his twenty-five thou. and territory in the union; men whose fateful ending. The streets were packed seand men. The commanding general in mames as orators and statesmen were with such a multitude as had never been his report of the battle said, "To Brigat household words, and many of whom had seen in the national capital since the distinction of the battle said, and fought bitter battles in previous convents banding of the army. At 10:45 President indebted for the clear and ready manner in tions for the candidates of their choice, select Garfield, accompanied by President which he seized the point of action and Among the number none excited greater. Hayes and Senators Anthony and Bayard, of the general commanding." A fortnight spearance in the convention was greeted and moved to the head of the mighty promovevent and expressed in orders the ideas, attention than General Garfield. His appearance at the white house of the general commanding." A fortnight pearance in the convention was greeted and moved to the head of the mighty property of the commission of a major-general with enthusiastic applause from delegates, cession which was to escort them to the was handed him, "for gallant conduct and and audience, and after the organization capital. Every inch of space on Pennsyllimportant services" in the field of Chickathe was appointed one of the committee on vania avenue was packed. Themselve to the warming the very night after the first capital was an ovation never to be forgot army career, it served to show meeting of the convention a discrete first capital was an ovation never to be forgot. maugua. Brief as was General Garfield's trules. On the very night after the first capitor was an ovacion never to be constant army career, it served to show meeting of the convention a dispatch to at ten. At 11:30 the capital was reached, that he was the possessor of New York paper contained these significant. The presidential party entered the senate the most brilliant qualities of a soldier, cant words: "General Garbeld will prechamber which was brilliant with uniforms Devoted to duty, prudent and sagacious sent the name of Mr. Sherman of the diplomatic corps and the most dishe was still quick to seize upon the most and his speech and manner it is thought tinguished officers of the navy and filled advantageous plan of actionant prosecutes will make a very favorable impression on, with members of both branches of the native with courage and perseverance. As a the convention. The applause which tional legislature. At 12 o'clock the great reeted his name to-day was a marke apliment which has not been forgotto the calculations of the thoughtful men." he first day of the conventi n ended with uitless skirmi-hing. The second day's rnutless skirmi-hing. The second day's contest opened on the motion to instruct the committee on contested seats to report. This brought the opposing forces face to ace and the first call of states settled the contested unit rule forever. The vote also indicated the relative strength of Grant and Blaine and cleared the field for the third day's action. On the third day occurred one of the most exciting incident of the session. The convention ha ' hardly pened when Senator Conkling offered a solution declaring that all delegate should be bound to give a cordial support to the nominee. Three West Virginia en had the courage to vote against the he party lash to stripe them before the convention. General Garfield, amid the

greatest confusion, sprang to his feet and mounting a table deliver d a magnificent defense of the liberty of individual action which called forth loud and hearty cheers from both delegates and audience. Conkling desisted from his attempt to pursue the subject. The remain der of the third day's session was con med in a fruitless wrangling over Crant forces showed remarkable strength ontested election cases in which the d still more remarkable leadership. the fourth day was marked by an annual of the Sherman forces with the Grant dele gates upon the question of two contested seats from West Virginia, 417 ballots be-ing cast against the Blaine delegates and only 312 in their favor. But another sur-prise was in store for the supporters of Grant. When General Garfield moved the adoption of the report or rules Gen the adoption of the report on rules Gen-eral Sharpe on behalf of the third termerose to his feet and threw the conventio nce to the general nomination of candi General Garfield promptly showed dership. The order went down the dates. General Garfield promptly showed his leader-hip. The order went down the line for a dissolution of the Grant Sherman lliance. The Sherman delegates at one swung over to the support of Blaine and a combination was effected which proved Evening came and vacant when President Hoar's gavel fell. The roll of states was called for nomina-tions. Joy, of Michigan, nominated laine in a dry speech, which elicited litt! enthusiasm during its progress, but which was followed by long cheering. New York was called and Conkling arose amid hunders of applause. - He spoke with al her the garland of victory, and clo id a tempest of cheers and yells which ook the building. It was twenty minates before silence could be restored, and then Ohio was called, and James A. Gar-field rose to his feet to place in nomination John Sherman. The storm of applause ohn Sherman. The storm of applaus which greeted him was as much a compl nent to him as to his condidate. In a oquent and impassioned appeal he pre-nted the clims of his caudidate for recognition. The effort was in every way worthy of the speaker and of the subject Without following the convention through its protracted length it is sufficient to say that at every opening General Gar-field divided with Conkling the popular welcome. His cheery, genial disposition, his hearty hand-grasp and his power of personal magnetism won him scores of friends among delegates with whom he had

reviously been unacquainted. On the hird ballot he received a solitary vote for he presidency, which on the next roll call

s increased to two votes. The close of thirty-fourth ballot was the beginning

ed. Connecticut led off with 11 votes for Garfield; Illinois followed with the Washourne vote. When Indiana was called deneral Harrison cast 29 of her 30 vote or General Garfield, and the storm broke. The audience rose with a tremendous theer and sho sted themselves hoarse. Iowa Maine, Maryland—the whole line of states to Ohio cast their anti-Grant vote or the stalwart, blue-eved senator-elecwho, pale with surprise, sat at the head of the Ohio delegation, surrounded by group of friends. Ohio was finally called nd cast forty-three of its forty-four vote or their leader, the missing vote being seneral Garfield himself. State after state om eight thousand throats there broke i neer which refused to be confined to the cheer which refused to be confined to the building. The bands struck up the air of "The Battle Cry of Freejom," and the air was taken up and sung in chorus by thousands of voices. For over a quarter of an hour a scene of unparalled enthus; asm took place, in the midst of which General Garfield was quicklyspirited from the building by his friends. He had passed through a remarkable experience. The tew-path farmer, the struggling stu-dent, the successful general and congress-man, had been nominated for president at half past one o'clock in the atternoon when he could hardly have dreamed or such a thing at nine o clock in the morn

General Garfield's nomination was a ceived with great enthusiasm by the party The campaign which followed will always be memorable The rare judgment disbe memorable The rare judgment dis played by the candidate aided much in ne successful result. Of the many ocches made by the General in return to ongr tulatory addresses, not one con-ined a sentence to which the most bitter enemy could take exception. On Novem ber 2d he was elected president, securing a majority of fifty-nine electoral votes ove his opponent, General W. S. Hancock.

THE INAUGURATION.

Great preparations were made for the auguration of General Garfield, in which all sections were to participate. In the and the date of the outgoing of the Haye administration the popular regard for the president elect had greatly increased. It was felt that a strong-willed statesman was about to direct the affairs of the gov ernment and the people of all parties were prepared to strengthen and support his hands. On March 1st the president-elect hands. On March 1st the president-elect left his home at Mentor on his inaugura trip to Washington. Immense crowds of people gathered at the stations along the line of the road to bid him welcome. Arriving at Washington he at once retired to private quarters to await the coming of the day which was to make him chithe day which was to make him cher executive of the nation. All day Thurs-day, March 3d, train-loads of troops, mili-tary and civic societies and thousands of visitors were arriving in Washington. The were provided for 50,000 spectators. Durin the night a heavy storm of snow and slee tarose which threatened to prevent the car rying out of the inaugural program, but

vania avenue was packed. Themarch to the capitol was an ovation never to be forgot-ten. At 11:30 the capital was reached. The presidential party entered the senate ional legislature. At 12 o clock the great pronze doors on the east side of the capitol opened and len. Garfield, escorted by President Hayes and the supreme judges, walked to the top of the platform, surveyed for a noment the immense crowd which filled the vicinity of the capitol, and was seated.

A mighty shout went up, "Garfield! Gar ield!" The mass moved, as by a common impulse, toward the platform. A moment later the magnificent figure of General Garfield was seen approaching the front of the platform—Hayes on his left, Chief Justice Waite on his rigit, and his mother and wife behind him. The crowd became instently quiet, while in a strong, clear voice he proceeded to deliver his inaugural. It was the production of a statesman, an vigorously outlined the policy which would be the chart of his administration. During he progress of the address the speaker wi frequently interrupted by cheers. At it conclusion there was a pause. The president stepped back, and, with his eyes filled with tears, reached over and kissed his venerable mother and his wife, and then surrendered himself to the host of hand-shakers on the platform. The bands were playing their most stirring music, thou ands of flags and bas uers fluttered in the winds as the proces-sion returned to the White House with e presidential party at its head. In the vening the inou ur tion ball was held at ne building of the National Museum. The president at o ce assumed the duties and r spoesibilities of his office. Immense pressure was brought to bear upon him is the matter of appointing his cabinet. The aportunities of t e stalwarts for rec g tion in the administration were presingly fluence was felt in every nation, and harrassing. President Gaffield condamid all the excitement attending and harrassing. President Garfield con sidered all claims thoughtfully and in th final composition of his c binet gave the portfolios of the secretary of war and of the navy to the friends of Gene al Grant, appointing J-mes G. Blaine to the head the state de artment. One of the very first acts of the new adm nistration was the appointment of Allen T. Thurwan, of Ohio, to the Paris Monetary commission a recognition of an old and a de politica pronent, which was everywhere received is an indication of the president's inten-ion to conduct his administration on an impartial and unpartisan bases. The treat cane of office seeking began to make itself felt. The

Early in the president's illness it w letermined to call in medical aid abroad. Drs. D. Hayes Agnew, of Phil-delphia, and Frank Hamilton, of Ne York, two of the most distinguished prac-titioners and medical authorities in the ouse was crowded daily with hundreds ougry applicants for official positions for ountry, were summoned and reinforces be medical staff then in attendance at th overy office in the gift of the governmenthere were at least a hundred applicants. The senate was in extra session quarrelling over the reorganization of that body and white house. The location of the we o have taken indicated that laceration he liver and probable perforation of t the election of officers. The wretched intestines had taken place, and following all medical authority and precedent the out of one official and the selection of an-other. Scarcely had the president tided, over the difficulty of his cabinet appoint-ments to the satisfaction of all concerned, when the case of New York came before him for decision. Mr. Conking had physicians very properly refused to search for the ball by probing. The extremely critical condition of the president was admits d from the outset. Like a man demited from the outset. Like a man de-lending himself against many foes the wounded executive lay on his bed in the when the case of New 1012 him for decision. Mr. Conkling had be claimed its patronage as his own peculiar by property and had dictated appointments to every president since the beginning of his congressional career. President Garfield be desired to make every concession which was compatible with his own dignity and shortly after his inauguration sent in the names of the incumbents of all y leading officers in the state for reappointment. He reserved slone the collectorment. white house bravely butting against death. a splendid physique, a constitution to chich excess was unknown and a wil-trong beyond those of ordinary men were as only defenses. From July 3d until the 13th the president's pulse ranged from 1; to 96 and averaged 108. During th period there was danger from tympanit peritonitis, secondary hemorrhage and al the dangers which are likely to show them ment. He reserved slone the collector-ship of the port for Wm. H. Robertson, who had made a brilli nt fight in the Chi-cago convention for the rights of the invid-ual against the caucus. Mr. Robertson's nomination fell like a bombshell in the selves during the first nine days after 23 the patient's pulse never exceeded 9 but once,—July 18, when it was 102 Whether intentionally or unintentionally the physicians for several weeks allowed senate. The republicans were immediatly divided into two wings, administration and anti-administration, the larger portion of the property of the people to become overconfident con-cerning the president's condition. Hope strengthened daily and steps were even taken for holding public thanksgivings over the beginning of convalescence. On became evident that their policy of obstruction to the wishes of the administration could be continued no longer, Sens tors Conkling and Platt sent in their re-July 23rd the president's pulse was 92 a.m.: at 7 p. m. it had reached 125. rigor had seized the president and fowere entertained which afterwards w tors Conkling and Platt sent in their resignations and the sen te immediately confirmed the presidential nomin tion.
Throughout the wearisome contest between Sen tor Conkling and the administration the sense of the country strongly
supported the president. During the
closing weeks of the struggle the president was compelled to underso domestic
trouble in the diagerous illness of his
wife, who lay for days at death's door
from malarial fever.

On the 24th Dr. Agnew performed operation and released the imprisoned purs, and the portions of the shattered rib. Two days later the cut was enlarged. For a few days the president improved, His a few days the president improved. I pulse from July 26 to August 7 averag

sadly realized that blood poisoning had a

THE ASSASSINATION. Wearied by the cares of official life and he harassments of the struggle over the New York appointments, President Gar-ield had for weeks been looking forward to a trip through New England in which he was once more to revisit the scene of his scholastic studies and take a neederest amid the Berkshire hills, in one of the ost beautiful valleys of Massachusetts At 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturds July 2d, accompanied by Secretary Blain he entered a carriage at the white hou and drove towards the Baltimore & Pot pac depot, where he was to take the 9: train to Long Branch. During the driv the president conversed in a happy ton-over his release from official cares and spoke in a hopeful manner over the propects of a reconcilation between the two wings of the republican party. The ear-riage drove up to the door of the depot at twenty minutes past 9 and the president and Secretary Blaine alighted. Enterin-the depot by the main entrance and walk ing side by side, passed into the ladies' re-ception room and wall ed toward the door leading out to the platform, where a special train stood in waiting. As the presi-dent entered the B street door a man of small statue wolked toward him, and rais ing his arm, fired a shot at him from a re-volver of the English bull dog pattern. General Garfield, not noticing the shot, walked on toward the door, when a second report was heard and the president lay prostrate on the floor with an ugly wound in his back from which the | lood flowe profusely. The sound of two pistol shot in rapid succession attracted the attention of the bystanders, who at first failed to ake in the horrors of the situ tion. Thussassin, Charles Guitesu, a disappointe

st than 100, and only exceeded that

ly closed and August 7 a new cut was made below the twelfth rib and two ounces

of pus were removed. The cut was made in the back, which was benumed with the

in the back, which was benumed with the rigoline spray, and ether was administered. This caused nausea, and the yomiting which followed was nything but favorable to the patient's further recovery. Up and down, vibrating between life and death, steadily growing weaker, making advances towards strength only to fall back again nearer to leath, this was a synowic of the president's case was to the

synopsis of the president's case up to the time when, on the 19th instant, a swelling

appeared in the parotid gland, which the physicians were forced to admit came from

a poisoned condition of the blood. Pyre-mia, the dreaded disease consequent upon gun-shot wounds, had set in. On August

20th another operation was found neces-sary, and the physicians discovered that the wound which had been thought closed up to within a few inches of the opening, had not closed at all. The wall was brok-

en down and a catheter was inserted down

ches from the external surface of the last

and been noticed eozing out through the wound. The conclusion was inevitable that the pus had been absorbed into the

ystem. Prostrate, daily growing weaker, maciated to a skeleton, and sustained by

emeniated to a skeleton, and sustained by enemas, the life of the president seemed to be slowly ebbing away until on Thursday, with a pulse at 120 and the temperature at 98, delirious and exhausted, the physians were rejuctantly compelled to admit that General Gartield's lease of life was almost terminated and his troubles at an end. On Thursday Anna 22th

Thursday, Au ust 25th, a second incision was ma e in the wound. The president was perfectly hims of an I for the first time

emestry pre-sed upon his physicians the eces it, of removing him from the white house to more healthy surroundings. On

ridsy, August 26th, another serious re-

dept took place and the life of the president was despaired of, but the day following a change for the lett r brightened the bearts of the people. The pulse, which had been raging at 130° dropped to 105° the temperature to 98. The improvement

was continued during the ensuing week and recovery reemed probable if the mala-

ious influence of the white house could

be evercome by removal to another loca-ion. On Tuesday, August 31 the pulse liminished in frequency to 25 and the

temperature, and respiration became nor-mal. On the 1st of September the ques-tion of removing President Garfield was discussed by the physicians and on Saturday, Se tember 3d, the

change was officially decided upon. Francklyn cottage at Long Branch was

laced at the dispasal of the suffering ex-

ecutive by its owners, and during all Sat-urday, Sunday and Monday, September

reezes seemed to give new life to the suf-erer, and up to the end of the week end-

president was admitted to be very critical.
The lungs which earlier in the week had

shown clear signs of abcess formations now indicated unmistakably septic pois-

oning. Saturday and Sunday brought no cessation in the alarming symptoms. On

dent was seized with a deathlike rigor from which he rallied with difficulty. A halt an hour later another chill followed,

Notice to Sewer Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the adersigned until 12 o'clock noon, of the

20th day of September, for the material and construction of a sewer from 8 to 84

feet in diameter 3 rings thick, and about

1200 feet long, on Jones street from a point near the east side of 13th street at the

rminus of the 8 footsewer as constructed,

east to a point about 40 feet east of the

Bids to be based upon detailed plans and specifications on file in the city engineer's office and to be separate and specific upon

the following points of detail.'
Rate per linear foot for material and

rick work complete in wall of sewer in usive of excavation and back filling.

complete, inclusive of material in the

Rate per linear foot for sheeting, inclu-

sive of driving and extracting.

Rate per linear foot of piling furnished and driven.

Rate per linear foot of pipe laid for

shoots or other purposes.

Rate per vertical foot for complete con-

struction inclusive of material of catch bains and man holes.

Rate per each sewer and pipe connec

Rate per cubic yard for all embankment

or other grading necessary outside of exca-vation and refilling belonging to the con-

truction of sewer under first head.

Work to be begun on or before October

5, 1881, and prosecuted as per provision

Bids must be accompanied by good and ufficient bonds in the sum of \$10,000 as

arety that the contract, if awarded, will e entered into in good faith by the bid-

ler. The bonds to be read previous 40 consideration of bid, and unless found to

e a good and bonn-fide bond the bid to be ejected. J. J. L. C. JEWETT.

of specifications filed.

sept8-12t

Rate per cubic yard for concrete

sast side of 9th street.

Monday morning at 8 o'clock

cision. There had been pus there, for it

assassin, Charles Guitesu, a disappointed office-seeker, was instantly pinioned by strong arms and hurried to jail. "I have killed Garfield," he shouted; "Arthur will be president. I am a stalwart. Around the bleeding form of P esident Garfield were gathered most of the members of his cabinet. A mattress was brought, the president was placed upon it and tenderly carried to a private room in the depot building. A dispatch was in-stantly sent for surgeons. The president was faint and weak from loss of blood. "Take me home," he murmured to his son "I am content to live or die, God's will be one." An ambulance was quickly sum-noned, and escarted by a guard of mounted white house. From the time he was placed upon his bed, the condition of the president was considered critical. At 3 o clock bulletin was issued pronouncing his case Meanwhile telegrams had beer sent to Mrs. Garfield, who was convaled cing from her sickness at Long Branch arging her to come at once to Washing Before the president was removed rom the depot, he directed the following lispatch to be sent to his wife:

"The president wishes me to say to your from him that he has been seriously hurt How scriously he cannot yet say. He himself, and hopes you will come to hir oon. He sends his love to you.
A. F. ROCKWELL." Mrs. Garfield left Long Branch at 4

griday, Sunday and Monday, September 22d, 4th and 5th, preparations were rapidly made for the conveyance of the president by rail to the seashore with the less possible danger and inconvenience. Of Tuesday, September 6th, the was safely made in seven and A place hours by rail, without perceptions. The cool sea threezes seemed to give now life to the sea threezes seemed to give now life to the sea o'clock on Saturday afternoon in a special train, and arcived in Washington at 7 clock in the evening. The meeting b ing September 10th, convalesence seemed to be near at hand. On Sundwy, Septemtween the husband and wife was inexpre-sibly touching, but her presence seemed a tember 11th, unfavorable symptoms again returned, the pulse rising to 120, and inonce to soothe the sufferer. His pulse diminished and at 9 o'clock he was sleeping quietly. Later in the evening he raised and asked Dr. Bliss to tell him the dications of typemia setting in. From of the case was unsformly downwards, strength decreasing with the rising poles truth regarding his condition. "I consider your case very critical," said the doctor, and increasing temperature, On Friday, September 17th, the condition of the and that you have probably on chance in a hundred of recovery." Well, replied the president, cheerfully, "we will take that chance." Shortly afterwards he

iropped quietly to sleep. THE EFFECT ON THE COUNTRY.

The news that President Garfield had been assassinated was immediately flasted across the wires to every town and city of the country. In New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and other large cities publicative stress of the country. lie sentiment was aroused as by a mighty the pulse rising to 130. At 10 o'clock the which wind of feeling. Crowe's gathered the pulse rising to 130. At 10 o'clock the which wind of feeling. Crowe's gathered the physicians gave up all hopes of recovery around the newspaper offices, blocking the and later in the evening as reported elsestreets and watching eagerly for the latest where the last spark flickered and went bulleting. ulletina Horror and sorrow wer psessed on every face. Strong men wept like children. At first there was a tendency o connect the assassition with politic actionism. Cooler moments banished he idea and attributed the crime to the act of a madman. As the day wore on the excitement was increased. Business was largely suspended and the cagerness to get the latest news of the president's condition was earnest and pathetic. Notwithstanding the broiling sun, thousan ood patiently in the street watching fo e news as it came in. The extras issue by the papers were eagerly purchased as fast as printed, and the great journals ast as printed, and the great journals ound themselves unable to supply the lemand. The universal sentiment was one of amazement and sorrow. The large place which the president had obtained in the great heart of the country was evi denced by the universal grief. Politica differences, factional disputes, all were buried, and words of tender solicitude fo the wounded president were on every one ips. In the south the feeling of sorro ras as genuine as at the north. common sentiment which abolished sec-tional lines. In England, in Gercional lines. In England, in Ger-many, in France, in Russia, and Spain the news created unmingled surrise and astonishment. England's quee was the first to cable her condolence an inxiety for later news. From every cou try of the civilized world came messag of tender solicitude indicative of respe The shock given to the people of the United States seemed to have community cated itself around the globe, and its in great calamity, doubts were never expressed as to the stability of our institu ions. Sorrowing over what was felt to be the nation loss, thousands repeated the words of General Garfield uttered Seventeen years ago on like occasion God still reigns and the government live

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